NOTE XX.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GROUP AGNIINI.

BY

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Omocyrius Jansoni, n. sp. ♀.

Length from antennary tubers to end of elytra $22^1/_2$ mm.; length of elytra from tip of strongly protruding shoulders to end 15 mm.; breadth across shoulders $7^1/_4$ mm.

Dark piceous approaching to black; the 2nd and following joints of antennae and the abdomen dark reddish brown. Head and thorax opaque, elytra nitid. Nearly glabrous, but varied with short scattered fulvous hairs and with spots of a fulvous pubescence. The head with four spots and two narrow stripes, viz.: an elongate spot below each eye, a rounded spot on the lower part of the cheeks, and two stripes, diverging backwards, on the vertex behind the antennary tubers. The thorax without stripes or spots but covered with short scattered fulvous hairs. The elytra with short scattered hairs and irregularly placed rounded spots, intermixed with very small ones; the largest of the elytral spots is situated at the base between the strongly protruding shoulders and the scutellum. The under surface of the body densely covered with a fulvous pubescence, which forms small but densely set spots, especially on the abdomen; along the middle the pubescence is sparser; on the middle of the apical ventral segment the pubescence is greyish white. The legs are covered with a delicate greyish white pile. The antennae have the 4th joint at the base and the 5th entirely except at the apex covered with a whitish pile, the rest blackish.

The head with a raised smooth line along the middle which is replaced by a longitudinal impression on the occiput; densely punctured all around the antennary cavities and on the vertex; the basal half of the mandibles corrugate, the apical half smooth, the lateral surface deeply hollowed. The antennae not quite extending to the end of the elytra, the three basal joints finely rugose, the scape however somewhat coarser; the 3rd joint slightly thickened at the apex and longer than the scape, the 4th and 5th thickened throughout, and each of them about as long as the 3rd, the 6th and following joints much smaller, slightly decreasing in length.

The thorax distinctly longer than broad at the base, cylindrical, sparsely covered with minute glossy granules on the disk, with an inconspicuous impressed line along the middle and with two faint transverse impressions, the basal one of which is more distinct; at the middle of the sides a very small tubercle is present. The scutellum nitid, covered with a delicate greyish pile; its apex broadly truncate with rounded angles.

The elytra irregularly covered with large and deep punctures which are more densely set on the sides leaving however the strongly protruding shoulders free; moreover each elytron shows three slightly raised lines, one of which runs side by side the suture and disappears towards the base; the elytra slightly taper towards and are conjointly rounded at the apex.

The legs are nitid. The hind margin of the apical ventral segment broadly emarginata.

Hab. Elopura: North Borneo (W. B. Pryer). — A single female specimen from the collection of Mr. Pryer.

I am much pleased in naming this beetle after Mr. Oliver E. Janson, who most kindly sent me this and the following species for identification.

Omocyrius Jansoni Rits. is the second hitherto described species of this genus. It differs from the type (*Omocyrius fulvisparsus* Pascoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1866. p. 246;

pl. 27, fig. 3, from Penang) by the want of the longitudinal stripes on the thorax, by the different sculpture, etc.

Peribasis albisparsa, n. sp. ♂.

Length from antennary tubers to end of elytra 17 mm.; length of elytra from tip of protruding shoulders to end 12 mm.; breadth across shoulders $6^1/_2$ mm.

Black, the elytra with a metallic gloss, the outer three fourths of the basal two thirds bright greenish blue. Head and thorax opaque, the elytra sub-nitid on the bright coloured portion. Nearly glabrous but varied with scattered short hairs and spots of a pale fulvous or white pubescence. The head with five pale fulvous spots: two elongate and slightly oblique ones on the face touching the inner orbit, two others on the lower part of the cheeks, the fifth, somewhat heart-shaped, on the vertex. The thorax covered with short scattered pale fulvous hairs. The scutellum densely covered with a pale fulvous pubescence. The elytra with pale fulvous roundish spots on the dark coloured portions, and with clear white spots and confluent vermiculations on the bright coloured streak. The under surface of the body densely covered with a greyish fulvous pubescence, sparser however along the middle. The legs covered with a delicate greyish pile. The antennae are black, brownish black towards the apex, the 5th joint, except at the apex, covered with a greyish white pile.

The head with a smooth line along the middle, the face rather densely punctured, sparsely so behind the eyes; the mandibles deeply hollowed on the lateral surface. The antennae longer than the body, finely rugose, the scape somewhat coarser; the 3rd joint one and a half as long as the scape, the 4th and following joints gradually decreasing in length, the 11th somewhat longer than the 10th.

The thorax slightly transverse, sparsely covered with very minute glossy granules, and armed on the middle of

the sides with an acute tubercle. The scutellum sub-transverse, rounded behind.

The elytra straight at the base between the shoulders which are prominent and truncate; they taper towards and are conjointly rounded at the apex; they are covered with deep punctures which are more or less placed in longitudinal series but disappear towards the end which is opaque in consequence of a dense rugose sculpture; a similar sculpture, though finer and less dense, is present on the intervals between the punctures; on the scutellar region and on the shoulders rather large glossy granules may be observed.

The legs are nitid, sparsely punctate. The apical ventral segment is short and transverse, broadly rounded behind, gently emarginate in the middle, and fringed with rather long black hairs.

Hab. Elopura: North Borneo (W. B. Pryer). — A single male specimen from the collection of Mr. Pryer.

Of the four hitherto described species [1]) *Peribasis pubicollis* Pasc. is the nearest ally of the new one, but as its elytra are described as »dark steel-blue spotted with fulvous" I believe Mr. Pryer's insect to be specifically distinct.

Marmaroglypha sumatrana, n. sp.

Length from antennary tubers to end of elytra $11^1/_2$—13 mm.; length of elytra 8—$8^1/_2$ mm.; breadth at the shoulders $4^3/_4$—5 mm.

Dark brown; the seven apical joints of the antennae

1) *Peribasis aspersa* Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. London. 2nd ser. vol. IV. 1856. p. 48 (*Monohammus*). — id., Longicornia Malayana. 1866. p. 230. — Singapore.
" *larvata* White, Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1858. p. 406 (*Monohammus*). — India orient.
" *pubicollis* Pascoe, Longicornia Malayana. 1866. p. 231. — Singapore, Sarawak.
" *princeps* Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. of Nat. Hist. 5th ser. Vol. II. 1878. p. 378. — Aid Identif. Ins. Vol. I. pl. 44. — Labuan.

yellowish, tinted with black towards the tips. The head with the three basal joints of the antennae and the basal half of the 4th, the thorax, scutellum, under surface of the body and the legs covered with a pale ashy pubescence; on the apical half of the 4th joint of the antennae the pubescence is black; the elytra glabrous but varied with pale ashy spots and white lines. The head with an oblique line of a paler pubescence below the eyes. The thorax with large naked points, and provided on each side with a line of white pubescence, commencing at the front margin and continuing over the elytra at the sides to the middle of their length, where it curves inwards, and joins, though indistinctly in consequence of its being repeatedly interrupted, the scutellum; a narrow line of more closely set ashy hairs is present along the middle of the disk. The scutellum densely covered with ashy hairs, leaving however a mesial line free. The elytra covered with small spots of an ashy pubescence; these spots are elongate, even linear, at the base, but rounded towards the end; besides the continuation of the white prothoracic lines, a slightly curved similar transverse line is present across the middle of the apical half.

The head shows a few dispersed punctures, and a mesial line which is deeply impressed between the antennary tubers. The antennae reach beyond the apex of the elytra; the scape is sub-cylindrical, the 3rd joint twice as long as the scape, the 4th shorter than the 3rd, slightly sinuate, enlarged towards the tip, the 5th and following joints slender, gradually decreasing in length, the 11th however longer than the 10th.

The thorax slightly narrowing towards the front margin, covered with large but shallow naked punctures. The scutellum transverse.

The elytra covered on the basal half with slightly transverse glossy granules, which are gradually replaced by punctures becoming less and less marked towards the apices which are sub-truncate.

The mesosternum is armed with a distinct tubercle between the intermediate coxae. The abdomen shows a few naked punctures, especially at the sides.

Hab. Serdang: East-Sumatra (Dr. B. Hagen). — Two specimens in the Leyden Museum.

This is the second species described as belonging to the genus *Marmaroglypha* Redtenb. The type (*M. nicobarica* Redtenb., Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde. Coleoptera. 1867. p. 183; pl. 5, fig. 5) originates from Sambelong: Nicobar Isl., and has, according to Redtenbacher *l. c.*, the »Mittelbrust nicht vorragend."